

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

Grand Continental Hotel, Cairo, **SHARIF ELBOULAK**
1000, Avenue de la Liberté, Opposite Savoy Hotel, Cairo.

Regular weekly Tourist Steamer Departures between CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA by following steamers:

MAXFLOWER	December 9th	VICTORIA	January 6th
URBITAN	28th	PURITAN	19th
MAXFLOWER	8th	MAXFLOWER	30th

Weekly SECOND CATARACT SERVICE by the First Class Tourist Steamer "INDIAN".

AGENTS FOR PRINCIPAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES
 Through Bookings to Khartoum and Gondokoro.

RAILWAY TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EGYPT.
FREIGHT SERVICE by steam barges between ALEXANDRIA and CAIRO.

LAW UNION & CROWN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Funds in Hand £5,600,000 Annual Income £800,000

LOANS.

Applications for Loans on eligible Agricultural or City Property are invited and may be addressed to Mr. W. E. KINGSFORD, Charia Cherifeln, Charia Kasr-el-Nili, Cairo.

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Company's Agents in Egypt for Fire Insurance are Messrs. GUSTAV BRACH & Co.
Alexandria. 3075-12-4-55

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Fortnightly Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passengers and Freight).
To NAPLES and Marseilles, with the Twin-screw-balcon steamer Schleswig (7,100 tons)
leaving ALEXANDRIA every alternate Wednesday at 2 p.m.: 30 Nov., 14 Dec., 11 Jan., 26 Jan., 9 Feb.

[illegible]

DAIRO and ALEXANDRIA. 30-11-304

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Trieste-Venice Line.

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m.; Brindisi, arriving Tuesday morning in time for express to Paris, London, Naples, Rome, Ancona, Trieste. We call with Vienna express (Trieste-Ancona through carriage) as follows:

Nov. 13	1 p.m.	<i>Clotopatra</i>	Capt. A. Irvellish.	Nov. 26	4 p.m.	<i>Habsburg</i>	Capt. Mariniello.
" 19	"	<i>Semiramis</i>	" Maranovich.	Dec. 3	"	<i>Clotopatra</i>	" Irvellish.

Alexandria-Paranoli-Brindisi-Trieste Line.

Steamers leave

Far East Line.
(Departure from Suva). To Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe about Dec 5. To Aisin and Bombay accelerated service about 2nd Dec.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 14th November, 17th and 21st December.

Fak East Line.

(Departure from Suez). To Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe about Dec 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, and Bombay accelerated service about 9th Dec. To Aden, Colombo, Madras, Bangalore and Calcutta about November 20.

East African Line.

To Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban about December 4.

Syrian-Caramania Line.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about November 14 and 28, December 12 and 26.

Syrian-Cyprus-Caramanian Line.

Steamer 1.aves Alexandria on or about November 21, December 5 and 19

For all information apply to the Company's Agents, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez, Thos. & Co. S. S. L., LEON HARRIS, Cairo Agent, & Eliaa Magbary (Telephone 129), Cairo, and T. J. Tansour, Helwan.

Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of the Army of Occupation and their families.

51159

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF LONDON.
Established 1821.

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OF LONDON.
Established 1821.

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Agents for Egypt and the Sudan - **HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.**
1896-17-409

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LONDON.—Founded 1710.—Total sum insured in 1902 \$487,800,000
Agents: LEON HELLER, Cairo, and BERNARD & Co., Alexandria. 16-19

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The undersigned agents are authorized to issue policies on behalf of the above Company at moderate rates
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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.
Incorporated A. D. 1720.
Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E C

FUNDI IN HAND EXCEED \$4,500,000		CLAIMS PAID \$40,000,00	
FIRE		MARINE	
ALEXANDRIA	ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK.	ALEXANDRIA	Mr. J. B. CAFFARI.
CAIRO	M. T. P. CAFFARI	CAIRO	M. J. B. CAFFARI.

FUNDS IN HAND EXORED	\$4,600,000	CLAIMS PAID	\$40,000,0
FIRE		MARINE	
ALEXANDRIA	ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK.	ALEXANDRIA	Mr. J. B. CAFFARI.
CAIRO	Mr. J. B. CAFFARI.	SUEZ	Mr. GEO. MEINCK.
			21261-21260

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MARINE Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited.)

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Fidelity National Guarantee & Suretyship Assoc. (Limited.)
 Risks accepted at Tariff rates. -- Claims liberally and promptly settled.
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The Ellerman Lines, Limited
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Westcott	S.B.	Egyptian	from	London & Antwerp,	is due on or about	
"	"	Avoca	"	"	"	"
"	"	Yoshua Nicholson	"	"	"	"

Westcott	S.S. <i>Egyptian</i>	from London & Antwerp.	is due on or about	*****
"	" <i>Avoca</i>	"	"	"
"	" <i>Yoshua Nicholson</i>	"	"	"
Ellerman	" <i>City of Cambridge</i>	Liverpool, Gibraltar & Malta	"	Dec.
"	" <i>Anatolia</i>	Glasgow	"	"

The S.S. *Fabian*, now on the berth for Liverpool, sails hence for that port on or about 8th inst.

For particulars apply to **N. E. TAMVACO**, Alexandria, Agent.

Royal Insurance Coy.

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LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
HASELDEN & Co., Agents, Alexandria.
E. VITERBO & Co., Agents, Cairo.

PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782)

HASELDEN & Co., Agents, Alexandria.
FRED. OTT & Co., Sub Agents, Cairo.

51-3-905

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In the world, suitable for all purposes, including

RECLAMATION, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION, SEWAGE WORKS, GRAVING
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These Pumps can be driven by Steam, Gas, Oil, Water, Electricity, or other power, for lifts of
from 1 ft. to 500 ft., and from 5 to 500,000 Gallons a Minute. Makers of the Max Pumps.

Results Guaranteed.

Over 50 Years' Practical Experience.

All kinds of Pumping and Irrigation Machinery specially
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MALTA, GIBRALTAR, TANTAH,
AND FORT SAID.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up £500,000
Reserve Fund £500,000

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited,
undertakes every description of banking business
on the most favourable conditions.

Current accounts opened with commercial houses
and private individuals in conformity with
the custom of Bankers.

Fixed deposits for one year certain received at 8
per cent. per annum. Deposits at interest for shorter
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Letters of Credit for the use of travellers are
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Approved bills discounted.
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chandise.

The purchase and sale of stocks and shares
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Customers can deposit their valuables, bonds,
etc., for safe custody in the Bank's fire-proof
strong-rooms, and the Bank will attend to the
collection of the coupons and draw bonds so
deposited as they fall due.

Mercantile credits issued.
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The officers and clerks of the Bank
are pledged to secrecy as to the trans-
actions of customers. 53 90.

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et de ses grands Clubs et Hôtels d'Egypte.

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ALEXANDRIE

Adresse Télégraphique: Sabbag Alexandria

Telephone No. 529.

540081-56-904

NOTICE.

Mr. W. Ernest Walton has arrived in
Egypt and is now residing at Hotel du Nil,
Cairo. All retailers of post-cards should
without fail see the collection which he
has now at his disposal for the Egyptian
market. This collection is unique in the
world. No time nor expense has been
spared in the production of these post-
cards, which are veritable reproductions of
aquatints.

NOTICE.

Mr. P. P. Graves is the Correspondent of the
Egyptian Gazette at Cairo.
All communications for him should be addressed
to Pension Wides, Sharia-el-Manakh.

IND, COOPE & Co., Ltd.

BREWERS,
BURTON-ON-TRENT AND ROMFORD.

PALE ALE & DOUBLE STOUT,
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT.

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ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO:

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CAIRO.

MANUFACTURE HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES ONLY.

Latest Award: Grand Prix St. Louis 1904.

"AL HAYAT." HELOUAN.

FIRST CLASS HEALTH RESORT. Unrivalled position on the Mokattam Hills
96 metres above the Nile surrounded by desert. Every modern appliance. Resident
Medical Director. Illustrated Prospectus sent free on application.

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SODA WATER, LEMONADE, & GINGER ALE.

AS SUPPLIED TO KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

Agent:— JOHN B. CAFFARI.

50-11-904

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IS NOW OPEN

24710-81-8-905

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Restaurant and Grill-room open also for residents.

Motor-car running to Ghazirah Palace, and vice-versa. 24051 81-8-905

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Will Open To-day.

81-8-905

PAGNON'S HOTELS, LUXOR.

LUXOR HOTEL.—This old established hotel, accommodates 130 guests, is situated amidst beautiful gardens with
entrance on the river. Modern Doctor and Anglian Chaplain, Billiard Room, Bar, Electric Light, and all the conveniences of
a first-class European Hotel. Tennis Court.

KARNAK HOTEL.—Under same management. Beautifully situated on river. Nice gardens. Guests taken on
pension. Moderate terms. Excursions arranged to Thebes, Karnak, etc. 24106-31-3-905

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND—REDUCED PRICES FROM MAY
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THE BRITISH

AERATED & MINERAL

WATER

MANUFACTORY.

N. SPATHIS

CAIRO

Eskahieh

ALEXANDRIA

Rue Averoff.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water

Pomegranate, Orangeade, Pineapple, Champagne Cider, etc., etc.

Water guaranteed by CHAMBERLAND'S FILTERS (FABRICATION'S SYSTEM).

Inventor of WHISKY & BODA and BRANDY & BODA, bottled ready for use.

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J. CALVET & Co. RODEAUX Champagne

LOUIS BOMBERER REIMS Champagne

AUGUST ENGEL WIESBADEN Rhine and Moselle Wines

MAURICE & Co. GLASGOW Lagavulin, White Horse Cellar,

DUNVILLE & Co. Ltd. BELFAST Old Irish Whiskies

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THE COOK & BERNHEIMER Co. NEW YORK Old Valley Whiskey

STONE & SON LONDON Guinness' Stout & Bass Pale Ale

FRIBOND BAILLOU & Co. TORONTO Vermouth

PIERRE BISSET COTTES Vermouth & Apertives

CERRABONA TRA COMPANY, Ltd. TESS.

Depot for Prinos Metternich's "Richerdagelle," the best mineral table water in the world.

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands, etc.

18-1-905

THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

CAIRO, 28, SHARIA-EL-MANAKH,

(OPPOSITE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK).

I. Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and
industrial purposes by means of artesian wells.

II. Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil.

WATER SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SUCCESSFULLY

CARRIED OUT FOR:

Abd-el-Maguid el Abd Bey Choukrah-el-Namleh, 4,000 cubic metres per day.

Société Anonyme des Moulins d'Egypte, Cairo: 700 cubic metres per day.

Brasserie des Pyramides, Cairo: 1000 cubic metres per day.

Shakir Bey-el-Khoory, Tabbah: 4000 cubic metres per day.

A. Leban, Les manufacturing plant, Alexandria: 700 cubic metres per day, etc. 24487-18-1-905

THEODORE VAFIADIS & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH CLASS
CIGARETTES.

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BRANCHES:

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72 Merchant Street,
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Agents in all the principal Cities in the World.

16-4-905

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.		S.W.	
Force of wind	Very light	Force of wind	Very light
State of sky	Very slight	State of sky	Very slight
Direction of sea	From the S.W.	Direction of sea	From the S.W.
Temperature	11.0 deg. C.	Temperature	11.0 deg. C.
Barometer	30.0	Barometer	30.0
Humidity	80.0	Humidity	80.0
Wet bulb	80.0	Wet bulb	80.0
Wet bulb	80.0	Wet bulb	80.0

REMARKS.

Calm and fine clear weather prevailed throughout the day,
until at sunset it became densely foggy. At midnight the wind
sprang up lightly from the S.W., the weather becoming a little
clearer, fresh and cool, and remaining so throughout the night.
Dew fell heavily until sunrise. The weather is steady but
tending to fall.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alex-
andria and postage to subscriber's address) P.T.
2514 per annum, P.T. 116 for six months
P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries
in the Postal Union P.T. 278 (£2.16s.) per
annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—P.T. 4 per line. Minimum
charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages, or Deaths,
not exceeding three lines. P.T. 50, every addi-
tional line P.T. 10. Notices in new columns
P.T. 30 per line. Notices entered into for-
warding advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS are
sent in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques
are made payable to the Editor and Manager
Rowland Hoelling, Alexandria.

London Office: 85, New Broad-street, E.C.

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LONDON PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED, SALES OFFICE

17, CANNON STREET, E.C.

16-4-905

The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880.

Editor & Manager: R. SWELLER.

Price One Piastre Tariff.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1904.

THE DOMINION OF THE SEAS.

A telegram from Berlin to-day states that
the German Navy estimates show an increase
of over sixteen millions of marks, and a new
naval programme of considerable dimensions
is to be taken in hand. Since the Germans have
translated and read Mahan's "Influence of Sea
Power on History" they have accepted as a
cardinal article of their political creed the
dictum that Germany's future is on the water.
Since then they have set to work to prepare
that future. They have a Navy League, which
issues its general survey of the subject, its
outlines, its manuals, its treatises, and its
year-books. This intellectually prepared they
are ready to vote their millions for the new
Navy which has been planned on solid founda-
tions and is growing apace. The drift of all
this busy, unflagging preparation can hardly
be doubtful. For years there was the same
hum of an Army making ready, the same keen
attention to military affairs, the same drilling
of soldiers and training of officers before Ger-
many hurried herself irresistibly on France,
full of sanguine confidence in her success. In
the same manner there can be no doubt that
Germany is arming herself with patient, cal-
culating, and laborious perseverance for the
day when she shall at last feel ready to throw

Jews and Greeks in Cyprus.

An interesting question is agitating the
inhabitants of Cyprus, the point under discus-
sion being the establishment of a Jewish col-
ony in that island. The idea of a Jewish
colony has been mooted for some years past,
but last spring Mr. David Triant, representing
the Oriental Jews Colonisation Society, began
negotiations with the High Commissioner. One
of the deputies asked a question in the Cham-
ber, and was told that the Government did not
intend to give Jewish immigrants any excep-
tional privileges, but would deal with them
under the regulations concerning concessions
of Crown lands. The Cypriotes then began to
agitate against the coming of the Jews, and
petitions are being signed all over the island.
There are already a number of Jews in Cyprus,
and they live on terms of equality and peace
with the Greeks. But the excuse for the
agitation is that the newcomers will swamp
the rest of the population, and that the social
and political life of the island will be altered
by them.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Largest 1st class and most comfortable
Hotel in Alexandria. Facing the sea
Central position. Under English management.
81-11-904

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

LACK OF PROVISIONS.

CHUN CHUSES TROUBLING.

St. Petersburg, November 25. The Russian correspondents at Mukden dwell upon the difficulties of obtaining food, forage, and fuel, especially the last. Without fuel, the huge blocks of ice from the river and wells cannot be melted, thus rendering the question of a water supply an insurmountable problem. Meanwhile, the Chun-chuses are swarming everywhere. They recently blew up the railway in six places. (Reuter.)

Tokio, November 25. The Russian infantry early yesterday morning made a series of attacks on the Japanese outposts, but were repulsed. Their artillery simultaneously bombarded the Sha-Ho railway bridge but without damaging it. (Reuter.)

PORT ARTHUR.

THE JAPANESE POSITION.

London, November 25. Reuter's correspondent before Port Arthur, cabling on the 23rd inst., states that the only permanent forts in the possession of the Japanese are the two Panlung forts, which were captured last August. They, however, also hold various advance works and redoubts. (R.)

London, November 25. Reuter's correspondent before Port Arthur further states that the advance works held by the Japanese comprise a number of important positions, including the outer galleries and moats of the two Erhling-shan and North Keckwan-shan forts. (Reuter.)

NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

CONVENTION SIGNED.

NO DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS.

St. Petersburg, November 25. Count Lamsdorff and Sir C. Hardinge have signed the Convention of the Arbitration Tribunal regarding the Hull incident. (Havas.)

St. Petersburg, November 25. Sir C. Hardinge and Count Lamsdorff have signed the Inquiry Convention. (Reuter.)

St. Petersburg, November 26. The text of the Convention embodies the original draft with slight modifications. There has never been any serious divergence of views during the negotiations, and the discussions have been of the most amicable kind. (R.)

GENERAL NEWS.

GERMAN NAVY.

INCREASE IN ESTIMATES.

Berlin, November 25. The German Navy Estimates show an increase of about 16,500,000 marks. The new constructions will include a river gunboat for Asia, and a steamer for laying mines, the construction of which is the fruit of lessons learned in the Russo-Japanese war. A special mining detachment will also be formed. (R.)

FRENCH PROTECTORATE OF CHRISTIANS.

M. COMBES A PARTISAN.

Paris, November 25. The Chamber of Deputies is debating on the Foreign Office Budget. M. Combes has declared himself a partisan of maintaining the protectorate of the Christians in the East. (Havas.)

THE CRETTEZ CASE.

ANNEX, November 25.

The Crettez have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. (Havas.)

MANCHESTER RACES.

London, November 25. Owing to frost and snow, the Manchester races have been abandoned. (Reuter.)

CARLTON HOTEL,

Bulkeley, Ramleh.

First-Class Hotel. Newly built. Free breezes. Dry Air. Near train station, the promenade, and Mustafa Pasha Barracks. Garden, Lawn Tennis. Good cuisine. Mod. rate charges. Open all the year round. C. AQUILINA, proprietor (Late of The Cecil, Cook & Son); also General Manager, Twickenham Hotel, Hammersmith. 29440-24-11-905

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SIGNS OF THE SEASON.—The Savoy Hotel opens today.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Moharey Bay district this evening will be poisoned by the Alexandria police.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—There is said to be a crack in one of the supporting clutches of Cleopatra's Needle, on the Thames Embankment.

A MAIL FOR EUROPE, via Port Said and Brindisi, will be made up at the G.P.O., Alexandria, and despatched at 8.30 a.m. next Monday.

THE KHEDIVIAL OPERA HOUSE.—The Government will shortly come to a decision as to what improvements should be at once carried out at the Cairo Opera-house.

A.L.M. & D.S.—We are asked to state that the A.L.M. & D.S. concert arranged for the 3rd proximo, has unavoidably had to be postponed to the 10th of next month.

RED SEA LIGHTKEEPERS.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of three parcels of books and magazines from Judge Marshall for the Red Sea lightkeepers.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—Last Thursday night, the goods train which left Suez at 9 o'clock collided at Fayed station with the passenger train coming down to Suez, owing to some mistake. Six passengers were injured.

AGRICULTURAL DISPUTES AT MARIOUT led to a serious disturbance yesterday morning. One Bedouin was mortally wounded, and a number of others were more or less seriously injured. A number of arrests have been made.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—The heavy steam-roller, which was being used in re-macadamizing the street running along the Ismailia Canal, in Cairo, capsized on Thursday last. The engineer and fireman escaped unhurt, but the roller was smashed.

THE NATIVE BAR.—The council of discipline of the Beni-Souef Native Court has decided to disbar a Fayoum advocate because he made love to a Syrian married woman and induced her to leave her husband and children for his sake.

HOTEL ABBAT.—The robbery from an Alexandria hotel announced in yesterday's issue as having occurred at the Hotel Abbat, was perpetrated at another hotel here. The name of that hotel was erroneously given to us by one of our staff of reporters.

CAIRO MIXED COURTS.—The new Court of Summary Justice at the Cairo Mixed Courts has not met with the approval of the Bench or Bar, as the tumult continually arising from Ataba-el-Khadra-square is deafening and the noise makes its way into the Court.

SUEZ CANAL.—On the 22nd inst. 13 vessels passed through the Suez Canal. Of these, 11 were British and 2 German. The transit and passenger dues for the day amounted to 354,820.23 frs. The total transit and passenger dues collected from the first to that date on 282 vessels amounted to 7,503,706.15 frs.

EXPERIENCE EASILY OBTAINED.—This may be had, when out for a promenade, for instance, by taking a trial lesson in English, French, German, Arabic, Italian, or Greek, at the Berlitz School in Cairo, No. 1, Sharia Kamel, or in Alexandria, 26, Rue de l'Eglise Copte. The public will have been interested to learn that the Berlitz system, which has already obtained the highest awards at different exhibitions, has just received the Grand Prix at the St. Louis Exhibition. [Advt.]

BRITISH RECREATION CLUB.—An interesting and instructive series of lectures has been commenced by Dr. Madden, on Tuesday evenings for gentlemen and on Wednesday afternoons for ladies, on "First Aid to the Injured." It is under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association. Candidates for examination must attend at least four lectures. Crookshank Pasha will be the examiner. It is needless to remind our readers that his Majesty the King is the head of the Order.

FIRE AT ALEXANDRIA.—Yesterday, about 7.30 p.m. a fire broke out in a European lady's house, situated opposite the British Headquarters, Alexandria. The female servant of the house had placed a lighted candle on a small table near a bedstead, and the mosquito-net, by some means or other had caught fire. Boxes filled with new dresses and other articles of value were burnt, but the fire was ultimately put out by the neighbours and the bowab of the house. The amount of the damage done is estimated at 5,000 francs, which is not covered by insurance.

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THE KHEDIVE

The Khedive left Alexandria for Cairo by special train yesterday afternoon after visiting his railway at Mariout.

His Highness arrived at Abdeen Palace from Koubbeh this morning, and in the afternoon will receive in private audience Prince Ibrahim Pasha Hilmy and his Beatitude the Orthodox Coptic Patriarch.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Council of Ministers will meet to-day at 3 o'clock at Abdeen Palace, under the presidency of the Khedive, to pass the Budget for 1905.

BRASSERIES DES PYRAMIDES.

THE NEW ISSUE.

The subscription for the new issue of 5,000 shares in the Brasseries des Pyramides has been covered seven times over in Cairo alone. The subscription opened yesterday and closed to-day at midday.

FIELD DAY AT KHARABA.

The companies of the 2nd Battalion Royal Berks Regiment still remaining at Mustapha proceeded by rail to Kharaba yesterday for field operations. They attacked the outpost position held the previous night by the two companies of the battalion which are encamped in the vicinity of Kharaba, and a very interesting field day resulted.

The Brigadier-General witnessed the operations. The headquarters of the battalion returned to barracks on completion. The two companies rejoin headquarters at Mustapha by march route to-day, on conclusion of a week's training.

THE 20TH HUSSARS.

The 20th Hussars and details, which are proceeding home by the transport *Dunera* from Alexandria on 2nd December, will leave Abbasieh siding by special troop train at 9 a.m. on the 1st proximo, arriving at Gabbari quays at 2.45 p.m.

A FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

The Ministry of Finance has decided in principle on founding a new Fisheries Department early next year.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

During the week ending yesterday, 2 cases of bubonic plague (both of the pneumonic form) were reported from El Azar, Toukh markaz, Galioubieh province.

The usual quarantine restrictions have been reinforced to-day.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

During the week ending yesterday, 13 deaths from bovine typhus were reported from the whole of Egypt (1 in the Governorate of Cairo and 12 in the lower provinces), against a total of 20 during the previous week, showing a decrease of 7. During the corresponding week of last year 497 fatal cases were reported. Since the commencement of the epidemic 146,573 deaths have occurred, which are distributed as follows: Governorate, 853; Lower Egypt, 53,595; Upper Egypt, 92,125. No new localities were reported infected during the last week. 52 serum inoculations have been effected.

THE PHARMACY AGITATION.

The *Journal du Caire*, of yesterday's date, made the following announcement:—

"On sait que les pharmaciens du Caire avaient élu un Comité chargé d'établir un *memorandum* sur le règlement des pharmacies. Ce Comité ayant adhéré à sa tâche a soumis son *memorandum* au directeur général des Services sanitaires.

"Mais quels ne furent pas l'étonnement et la surprise des délégués des pharmaciens lorsqu'ils apprirent que le directeur des Services sanitaires était content et qu'il n'avait accepté que le renvoi de la date de son application."

We are authorised to state that the Sanitary Administration has not shown itself "contraire à toute modification," and the statement of our contemporary is without foundation. The authorities are quite ready to treat the demands of the pharmacists of Cairo and Alexandria with all due consideration.

COST OF LIVING IN EGYPT.

"Coelib," writing from Cairo, says:—My advice to the housewife who recently addressed you from Abbasieh upon this subject, is hardly likely to be followed, for I have the misfortune to be an old bachelor and, therefore, from a certain point of view, one of life's failures. However, I would tender my experience—extending over more years than I care to remember—for what it may be worth. I find the best plan is to pay my cook an agreed sum *per diem* and see that I get a fair amount of board for my expenditure. I dare say he makes something out of me in excess of his wages, but I believe he would make more if I were to board myself, and by my present arrangement I am saved endless trouble and vexation. Of course, I can well see the objection which a thrifty housewife would raise if she were to be told by her lord and master to follow this system. She would not be enabled to make those little economies which she could squander in finery, carriages, and what she would be pleased to denominate in generic terms "keeping up appearances." I, of course, would say, "so much the better," but, then, I am perhaps incapable of judging. However, if my counsel is rejected by married couples, it may still prove serviceable to the single of both sexes, of whom, I presume, there are a few still remaining.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

ARRIVAL AT SUEZ.

DESTROYERS PATROL.

POLICE EVERYWHERE.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

SAILS TO-MORROW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Suez, November 25. 6.20 p.m. Seven destroyers of the Baltic Fleet arrived here safely in the afternoon and anchored in the bay. Two of the destroyers keep patrolling, no doubt through fear of attack. Several police launches are guarding the ships. All the men are posted for action.

Nine transports are arriving here to-night. The two battleships and three cruisers anchored in the Bitter Lakes are expected to arrive to-morrow forenoon.

Suez, November 26. 8.10 a.m.

The Russian transports are still in the Canal. They have now passed Kilo. 133 station. The cruisers and battleships are following. They will all arrive at Suez between ten and eleven o'clock this morning.

The French yacht *Florentina* is apparently preparing for departure. The British yacht *Emerald* is still here, as well as the seven destroyers. All the latter have on board wireless telegraphy apparatus.

The British cruiser *Fox* is coaling on the Canal banks and is closely guarded. No sailing boats are allowed in the bay.

Suez, November 26. 10 a.m.

The Baltic Squadron has been sighted, having safely passed 146 station. The Coast Guard cruisers *Abbas* and *Nour el Bahr* have received orders to hold themselves in readiness.

Suez, Nov. 26. 10.40 a.m.

The battleship *Navarin*, towed by the tug *Robust*, and the *Sissoi Valiki*, towed by the *Titan*, have safely passed the last station. The transports are following. Police are stationed everywhere.

Suez, Nov. 26. 11 a.m.

The cruisers *Almaz*, *Swetlana*, and *Yemchong* have arrived safely.

Suez, Nov. 26. 11.45 a.m.

All the ships of the Baltic squadron have arrived safely and are anchored in the Bay. The British cruiser *Hermione* saluted the Admiral's ship *Sissoi Valiki*, which returned the salute. The *Navarin*, while passing the cruiser, played "God save the King" and afterwards struck up the "Marseillaise."

Port Said, Nov. 26. 12.45 p.m.

The Baltic Fleet sails to-morrow. The Coast Guard cruisers will escort them down the Suez Gulf.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS INTOXICATED.

A Port Said correspondent informs us that half-a-dozen of the Russian officers became greatly inebriated on the day of their arrival in that port, but fortunately no "incident" occurred during their stay.

SUPREME CONSULAR COURT.

RE GEORGE THOMPSON, DECEASED. This probate case, which has occupied the attention of the Supreme Consular Court for the last three days, ended yesterday afternoon by a compromise between the two interested parties. Mr. Paterson (on behalf of his daughter a minor and the next-of-kin of the testator) and Mrs. Colvin, who claimed under a will of the testator.

Mrs. Colvin was represented by Mr. Briscoe and Mr. Wakeman Long, and Mr. Paterson by Mr. A. S. Preston. A feature in the case was the medical testimony, Dr. Morrison, who attended the deceased, Dr. Legrand, and Dr. Nolan, the Government experts, being all called as witnesses. Several witnesses on both sides also deposed to their knowledge of the testator and of his mental condition during the last few years of his life.

Judge de Sausmarez is probably leaving Alexandria on Wednesday next.

ROYAL HUNGARIAN LOTTERY.

The banking-firm of El Nassib (R. Kronfeld) 12 Rue Twfik, Alexandria, communicates to us the following despatch concerning the results of yesterday's drawing of the Royal Hungarian Lottery:—

No. 39240 wins 60,000 crowns.
" 39948 " 20,000 "
" 57566 " 10,000 "
" 60266 " 5,000 "

[Provided there has been no error in transmission by telegraph.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio-Rubattino S.S. Co., having left Messina twelve hours after her advertised time, is not due here till Monday morning, 28th inst.

The Moss liner *Stamess* arrived at Liverpool yesterday afternoon.

The Khedivial express mail S.S. *Ismailia* will leave Alexandria on Wednesday for Pirana, Smyrna, Mitylene, and Constantinople.

NOTES FROM HELOUAN.

Lady Albert Leveson Gower and Mr. F. Leveson Gower, M.P., are residing at the Grand Hotel, Helouan.

Dr. Turmichliff has left the Grand Hotel, Helouan, for a short trip to Upper Egypt and is expected back in a week's time.

At the Sulphur Bath Establishment all the masseurs and masseuses are now in attendance. The number of bathers is increasing daily, and those desiring the famous Helouan bath will find all the comfort that may be offered by any bath establishment of the kind in Europe. The management of the Bath Establishment have also arranged for a general consulting-room, where doctors may see their patients before or after the bath.

A MUSICAL PHENOMENON.

Alexandria possesses a musical phenomenon in the person of Master Marco Foscolo, who, although still a boy, is pronounced by connoisseurs to be one of the most remarkable violinists of the age. His genius is to be trained in one of the first Conservatories of Europe, and in order to raise the necessary funds for that purpose a concert will be given by Master Foscolo on Friday next, the 2nd December, at the New Khedivial Hotel. Master Hossli will give her talented aid to ensure the success of this musical treat, which should be heartily appreciated. Some details regarding this youthful genius will be of interest to our readers. The boy's father lost the whole of his money and consequence abandoned his wife who, left to her own resources, pluckily brought up her family of four entirely by giving music lessons. Master Marco has always loved music and seems united for any other particular work, as he is so absorbed in his taste, but his mother is still in a very struggling condition, and cannot afford the actual outlay for voyage, outfit, etc., in sending her son to a conservatory. Therefore, the idea of a concert for raising the funds was mooted.

The boy is 17 years of age, and a pupil of Mr. Artelli, who deserves the very highest praise for all he has done to help on this young genius in a way that I am afraid few of us could.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

De fortes offres accompagnées de ventes ont produit ce matin un moment de panique sur notre marche. La tendance à réaliser est déterminée par l'approche de la liquidation de fin de mois, qui, dit-on, sera des plus importantes. Vers la clôture, cependant, les cours ont un peu repris de fermeté.

La Banque Nationale tombe jusqu'à 23 1/2 pour reprendre à 23 11/16; l'Agricole recule de 10 11/16 à 10 13/16, la Delta Light de 14 9/16 à 14 3/4, et les Markets de 24 9/16 à 25.

On flechit également en Filature 7/8, en Crown Brawley a 208, en Baux d'Alexandrie a 17 1/2, et en Dividendes Transvaals a 380.

La Nungovich reprend a 9 1/8. Les Cotton Mills débutent a 9/3 mais, devant l'importance des ventes, les cours flechit jusqu'à 8/6 vendeurs.

La Salt & Soda se maintient a 38/3 acheteurs. De 185 a l'ouverture les Sucreries et Raffinerie d'Egypte tombent a 170 pour reprendre en clôture a 181.

On assure que la réaction actuelle n'est que passagère et va bientôt faire place a une reprise générale.

L'Assemblée générale extraordinaire de la Société Agricole et Industrielle d'Egypte, tenue le 12 novembre, le Conseil d'administration a exposé qu'après une visite de l'administrateur-directeur général au Caire, présentant la situation favorable de la société, malgré la hausse importante des terrains en Egypte et laissant encore une sensible marge à plus-value, a exprimé le désir de voir augmenter les moyens financiers de la société. Après de nombreux pourparlers, le conseil d'administration a décidé de convoquer les actionnaires en vue de leur demander l'autorisation d'augmenter le capital actions qui serait porté, en cas d'approbation, de 7 1/2 à 10 millions de francs. Les nouvelles actions seraient émises au pair, soit à 500 frs. Les porteurs actuels jouiraient d'un droit de préférence à la souscription. L'exercice actuel clôturant le 31 janvier prochain, les nouvelles actions ne participeraient qu'aux bénéfices de l'exercice 1905-1906. En vertu des statuts, le nombre des actions de dividende ne sera pas augmenté. L'Assemblée autorise unanimement l'augmentation du capital actions, de même elle autorise le conseil à émettre pour fr. 15,000,000 d'obligations 4 p.c. en une ou plusieurs fois à un taux à déterminer ultérieurement. Il est entendu que le conseil pourra surseoir à toute émission si quelque chose d'anormal se présentait et qu'il est libre de conclure l'opération au moment qu'il jugera opportun. Comme suite à l'augmentation du capital sollicitée, les articles 5 et 9 des statuts sont modifiés dans ce sens. Quant à l'article 11, visant l'augmentation du nombre des administrateurs, l'Assemblée, sur l'avis du conseil, décide de laisser ce nombre invarié.

"YOU NEVER KNOW YOUR LUCK."

We publish in another column the advertisement of SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR., OF HAMBURG.

This house has acquired a high reputation for the prompt payment of amounts won by persons here and in all parts of the world.

We would strongly recommend our readers to take particular notice of Mr. Heckscher's announcement and try their luck to win a FORTUNE. [Advt.]

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Prince and Princess de Broglie have been staying at the Grand Continental Hotel.

Lord and Lady Newport have returned to Cairo from Upper Egypt and are staying at the Hotel d'Angleterre.

Dr. Rucker-Jenisch, German Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, is expected to arrive next Monday from Berlin by the Austrian Lloyd steamer.

Bishop Morley spent Sunday last at Assiout. The services well attended. The Bishop left next day for Assouan.

Mr. Mitchell Innes returns from leave next Thursday.

The Misses Dudgeon and Mrs. and Miss Calthrope have left Cairo for a 21 days' trip on the Nile. They will return about Christmas and have retained their rooms again at the Hotel d'Angleterre.

Among the latest arrivals at the Hotel d'Angleterre are Prof. Liepmann and family, Mrs. W. F. Anderson and Mrs. Beeching Stephens, from Edinburgh, Mr. and Mrs. George Garrat, Mrs. Orchard and Miss Ing, from London, Mr. W. G. L. Hope, Mr. G. E. Roberts, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Campbell, from Glasgow, etc.

Among the arrivals in Cairo we note the name of Mr. R. E. André, the landscape gardener and architect, who has come to Egypt to make the park of the Zaeferan Palace.

The marriage of Mr. D. G. Salameh, of Jerusalem, assistant manager for Syria and Palestine of the well-known tourist firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, with Miss S. Horati, took place at Jerusalem on Sunday, 20th inst. Owing to a recent bereavement in the family of the bridegroom only the near relatives of the newly-married couple were present.

M. Balthazar has been appointed interpreter to the Mixed Tribunal of Cairo.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the Eastern Exchange Hotel, Port Said, are Mr. W. Parsons, Mr. G. Swam, Major and Mrs. Wantin, Mr. R. W. Frittle, Mr. G. H. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Merton, Mr. W. R. Marshall, Mr. U. Fiorentino, Mr. Frank Jacques, Mr. M. Herzer, Dr. Haase, Mr. J. Fullerton, Mr. C. Damiano, Mr. A. Kikos, Mr. H. B. Ellison, Capt. and Mrs. Crawley, Mr. M. Mansfield, Mr. R. Hedger, Mr. J. Hooker, Mr. S. E. W. Boyes, Capt. Bennett, Mr. M. Tipograph, Mr. M. Horri.

OBITUARY.

HERMAN KLEIN.

We regret having to record the death of Herman Klein, one of the largest exporters of hides from Egypt and the Sudan. Mr. Klein was 45 years of age and a resident of Cairo. Death resulted from heart disease last Sunday morning. His brother, Max Klein, is travelling to Egypt to assume charge of the estate, which, in the meantime, is in the hands of the American consular authorities. Mr. Klein had made a claim for over £10,000 from the Egyptian Government for taxes on hides exported by him.

VISITORS' LIST.

LUXOR HOTEL.

Mr. Paten, Mr. Audouard, Dr. Lemaitre, Mr. V. S. Hodson, Dr. Buih Tausig, Dr. Edwards, Mr. P. H. Greene, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Quibell, Mr. Charles Wauquier and family, Mr. Howard Carter, Mr. Fran Strawson, Principe Andra Colonna, Dr. Goodman, Mr. Wright Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Macdonald, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Procter, Mr. Frank Bush, Mr. Henri Viollet, Mr. H. Holt, Rev. W. M. Spancer and family, Rev. and Mrs. Gros, Mr. Stodd, Mr. William Stone, Mr. and Mrs. O. Bridgman, Mlle von Hase, Mr. Fletscher, Mr. Henry de la Penne, Miss Horne, Mr. Low, Mrs. Low and maid, Mrs. Coit, Miss Green.

Defective Sight.

MR. F. DAVIDSON, Ophthalmic Optician, of 140, Great Portland Street, London, "Teacher of Sight Testing" and author of "Sight Testing for the Medical Practitioner," "Refraction Work," etc. May be consulted for SPECTACLES at the HOTEL ABBATE for a Short Time Only.

Mr. DAVIDSON is the inventor of many of the latest appliances for dealing with Defective Vision and cordially invites all medical men to see them and to test their practical utility.

Hours: 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 6. Mr. DAVIDSON'S latest invention (patented) is a new SUN GLASS, which absolutely prevents any of the ill effects of Sun Glare. 29418-24-4

THE SUEZ CANAL.

BRITISH SHIPOWNER'S PROTESTS.

We have received a copy of correspondence between the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and the Marine Department of the Board of Trade on the subject of the measurement of the deck erections of vessels using the Suez Canal, from which we take the following extracts:—

From the Board of Trade to the Chamber of Shipping.

Board of Trade, Marine Department.
Aug. 29, 1904.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the measurement of the deck erections of vessels for the Suez Canal tonnage, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state, for the information of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, that a conference on this subject was held in May last between representatives of the Suez Canal Company and this Department with a view to arrive at a definite understanding as to the treatment of these spaces.

The Constantinople Rules which govern the measurements made for Suez Canal tonnage provide for the inclusion in the gross tonnage of all deck spaces available for the transport of goods or passengers, and also for the inclusion of such spaces which, though open at the time of measurement, could be easily closed in after measurement, and so made better fitted for the carriage of goods and passengers.

The Board are of opinion that in dealing with this question it is only fair to take into consideration the fact that these erections are of considerable value as protective spaces to the ship, and are not in a great many cases primarily intended to carry cargo, although cargo can be stored in them. This view was strongly represented to the Suez Canal Company, and they, after consulting other countries immediately concerned in the question, have decided to adopt a method of measurement in which due allowance is made for this view, and have issued new regulations on the subject.

Having regard to the literal construction that may be placed upon the provisions of the Constantinople Rules on this point, the Board have decided that the regulations in question afford a satisfactory solution of the difficulties attending this question, and are issuing instructions (of which a copy is enclosed) to their officers in the matter.

T. W. P. BLONKFIELD.

From the same to the same.

August 30, 1904.

With reference to the letter from this Department of the 29th inst., respecting the new arrangement with the Suez Canal Company regarding the measurement of the deck spaces of vessels, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state, for the information of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, that they have received a letter through the Foreign Office from the British directors of the Suez Canal Company, stating that the company have decided to reimburse the dues levied on deck spaces in the case of vessels which under the new arrangement will be exempted from such charges, and that the reimbursements will be made as soon as the arrangement in question comes into operation.

T. W. P. BLONKFIELD.

The Chamber of Shipping have addressed a long letter signed by the secretary (Mr. W. H. Cooke), dated November 7, to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, expressing dissent from the understanding arrived at by the Board with the Suez Canal Company, on the ground that it is not a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue. We append the following extracts from this letter:—

"It appears to have been assumed that the Suez Canal Company were justified in including the partially enclosed spaces in the Suez Canal tonnage, and, practically, the Board of Trade have only succeeded in getting some allowances made alongside the engine and boiler casings.

"When it is considered that in many vessels the officers and engineers are berthed inside the midship house and alongside the casings referred to, and that such erections are already included in the tonnage and afterwards deducted as crew space, it is obvious that the deductions or allowances secured by the Board of Trade are altogether insignificant.

"Several vessels have been measured to ascertain how their tonnage would be affected, when these allowances are taken into account, as compared with the measurement proposed by the Suez Canal Company before the intervention of the Board of Trade, with the result that the allowances will amount to only about 10 per cent. of the extra tonnage on which dues would have been charged by the Suez Canal Company.

"But it has to be borne in mind that, if the arrangement made with the Board of Trade be carried out, dues may be charged on the additional space, even though it should never be used for the storage of cargo; whereas the Suez Canal Company proposed to charge dues only on such space if it were at any time utilized during the passage through the Canal.

"My council firmly adhere to the position which they have all along taken up, and they do not admit the right of the Suez Canal Company to charge dues on partially enclosed spaces, except in cases where they are being used for cargo purposes while passing through the Suez Canal.

"If the Suez Canal Company base their right to charge these dues on the International Rules as originally framed at Constantinople in 1873, my council are justified in saying that they are now putting a different interpretation on these rules from that which they have done for the last 30 years. My council cannot acquiesce in such an entirely new

departure, which inflicts serious hardship on many vessels which have been designed and built in accordance with the practice which hitherto obtained in the levying of the Suez Canal dues.

"The question is a much larger one than the Suez Canal Company appear to realize, and it can only be properly dealt with, in the opinion of my council, by a frank interchange of views between the Suez Canal Company and the shipowners. My council, therefore, still adhere to their proposal that a conference should take place in London, at which all interested should be represented, in order to deal with this matter—which has created much dissatisfaction—and, also, with other questions closely connected with the Suez Canal.

"The Suez Canal Company have, no doubt, been largely influenced by the views which have been expressed by the London Committee, but my council do not admit that the London Committee, as at present constituted, can be regarded as representing the views of the shipowners of the United Kingdom.

"As the result of the conference which took place in London in 1883 between Monsieur de Lesseps and representative shipowners the London Committee was formed as a medium of communication between the shipowners of the United Kingdom and the Suez Canal Company in Paris, so that the views of British shipowners might be fairly placed before the Suez Canal Company and all causes of friction be removed.

"Since that time many changes have taken place in the composition of the London Committee, and as vacancies have occurred these have been filled up on the nomination of the remaining members of the London Committee without the general body of shipowners of the United Kingdom being in any way consulted.

"The result is that the London Committee have committed the shipowners of the United Kingdom on two most important questions—namely, the treatment of partially enclosed spaces and the reduction of the Canal dues. Against their action in both these matters my council desire to enter their protest.

"No British shipowner could object to such eminent shipowners as Sir Thomas Sutherland, Sir James Mackay, and Mr. F. Green being members of any committee representing British shipping interests, but if these gentlemen are to act in a representative capacity, it goes without saying that those whom they are supposed to represent should at least be consulted before any important departure from their previous practice is made by the Suez Canal Company.

"As regards the other members of the London Committee, I have again to point out that, so far as is known to my council, three of them are not now shipowners, and the fourth—though a shipowner—is one whose vessels do not make use of the Suez Canal. My council, therefore, feel that the time has come when the London Committee should be nominated by the shipowners of the United Kingdom, whose views and interests should be adequately represented at the board of the Suez Canal Company, as was manifestly the intention of M. de Lesseps when the London Committee was formed.

"My council will be glad if the Board of Trade can be the means of bringing about the proposed conference, and they will feel obliged by your furnishing the Government directors of the Suez Canal, and the Suez Canal Company itself, with a copy of this letter."

GROWTH OF THE "CITY LINE."

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The latest development of the City Line of steamers from Birkenhead to Bombay, Karachi, Colombo, and Calcutta, is the provision of saloon carriages attached to the fast Great Western express from Paddington, and 41st and second-class passengers alleviated themselves of the new facilities in connection with the departure of the City of York from Birkenhead, at midnight on Tuesday. With the removal of the Line to Liverpool, which line long been contemplated, there is no reason why an oriental boat train should not be run to meet the City Line boats just as American boat trains are run to meet the Atlantic liners. Passenger traffic with the East is capable of great expansion; British officers and civil servants and their families are constantly travelling to and fro, and the City Line boats also touch at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia (for Egypt and the Holy Land), in the season, which begins next month, when thousands of the richer classes flock to warmer climates to escape the rigour of the English winter. It is the more creditable to the enterprise of the City Line that, without a penny of Government subsidy, they have been able to do so much, for they have built up a fleet of the best, largest, and fastest passenger and cargo vessels afloat, of which four, the City of Athens, City of Benares, City of Manchester, and City of York, aggregating 32,856 tons, specially built for the passenger traffic, have been added to the line within the last three years. Each vessel has every requisite for comfort in tropical and cold climates; the saloon and state rooms are situated a midships, and are lighted by electricity. The dining and smoking saloons of the City of Benares are not inferior to those of first-class Atlantic liners. In the matter of speed, the later and fastest addition to the fleet, the City of York, has reduced the voyage from Birkenhead to Calcutta from 30 days to 24 days 6 hours 40 minutes steaming time, being an average speed of 31½ knots per day, and the voyage to Calcutta has been reduced by the City Liners on an average five days.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

BRITISH TRADE IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—Every one interested in British trade, wealth, and welfare must feel indebted to you for having raised the question of "British trade" in your valuable journal, and opened your columns to a correspondence on the subject, which gives us all the advantage of hearing the opinions of those whose position and daily occupation enables them to give us exact particulars with regard to the subject—indeed they are the only people in this, or in any other country, whose opinions (on this subject) are worth having.

The statements of your correspondents "Cast Steel" and "Rags" (Cairo) and "Tradesman" (Alexandria) in the Gazette, are perfectly correct but do not go so far as they might do as foreign agents, although of very high standing when representing foreign firms, in the same article as the British firm leave no stone unturned to drive the British-made article out of the market. I can quote you an instance of a foreign firm who sent a traveller here to push printed laws and fancy-coloured batistes (an article formerly exclusively obtained from England) and to impress the shopkeepers he visited, the Cairo agent produced in support of his statements against the British-made article extracts from the reports of British Consuls in all parts of the world, complaining that British manufacturers would not, in the case of low-class goods (as produced), turn out any fancy patterns, and always stick to their stripes and squares, which are now almost unobtainable in this country alongside the fancy article made on the continent for nearly the same price. Furthermore, he impressed on each would-be customer that, as stated in the British consular reports, British firms would not give credit, while he was ready to give any conditions. He suggested 6 or 9 months, and longer if desired—all he wanted was a trial order, and he only wished for this in the interest of the shopkeeper's own business, as his article appeared "just like silk," etc. Well, Mr. Editor, the result was that he received orders in Cairo alone amounting to about 120,000 francs (nearly £4,800). It is not his success that concerns me, but I must ask you to inform your readers that his statements against British firms, although in some cases collected from consular reports, are absolutely incorrect, and are in every respect a very great injustice to British firms and British commerce. I can state on the highest possible authority that British manufacturers will produce any shade or pattern of any article asked for and the only condition they make is that in the case of a special article, not needed for the general market, a certain quantity be ordered. They are most obliging and desire only to meet the wishes of their customers. They will even go so far as to produce a special article for any special market and will meet the price desired by the customer, always giving good and honest value for the price charged.

With regard to credit, British manufacturers are willing and able to give better conditions than are most, if not all, of the Continental manufacturers. The systems are so entirely different, that if the British system was known generally in this country, it would be appreciated to the extent it deserves, as it would save shopkeepers and others from the danger of being declared as a bankrupt, as at present, if unable to meet an accepted bill on a certain date.

When a British firm has satisfied itself (through a Cairo bank or other reliable source of information) regarding the customer, it opens a current account up to a certain sum, maturing in, say, 6 months, or as agreed upon, and always bringing cash to hand to the credit of the oldest part of the account, and shipping goods as demanded within the limit agreed to (which may be up to any sum, according to the credit or transactions of the customer). Should the customer be in any particular month, such as the summer months in Egypt, when money is scarce, unable to meet his remittance when due, he has only to write explaining, and the explanation is always accepted. In many cases he is not even charged interest for the days overdue, and in every case the British firm shows a desire to help its customer and to "keep him going."

They never think of "getting him in a tight corner." Many of the leading firms in England pride themselves on the fact that not a man whose name was on their books ever went bankrupt while doing business with them.

I am speaking with the highest possible authority in saying that almost every man engaged in trade in Egypt or in any other country can, if he so wishes, bring about being treated in the above manner by the manufacturer of almost every article in which he trades, which would containly save him from a lot of the worry which attends having to meet "Drafts at Sight" or Bills presented for payment on certain dates. It would also relieve the Mixed Tribunals of nearly all their present commercial work of "protesting bills" and dealing with cases of failures, brought about in many cases by a man being unable to meet a bill presented for payment on a certain date with instructions to bring the trader to ruin if he can't meet the bill at time of presentation.

The Continental system is and needs to be entirely different, as the very great majority of Continental firms do not command anything like the wealth and facilities at the disposal of British firms and, consequently, every point of the extreme difference between the two systems lies against the trader, and in favour of the British but against the Continental system.

In almost all cases when goods are despatched from a house on the Continent, a "ready

(or bill), payable on a certain date, is immediately instituted by the sender of the goods, and at once (without waiting for the acceptance of the receiver of the goods, or any news of their arrival) discounted or cashed to the firm by a local banker or other person in his city. This enables the manufacturer to at once receive the money he needs, to pay for his raw material or the wages of his workmen, although the goods representing the value of the bill or "traite" may be delayed at Marseilles for months afterwards, and when they do arrive, they may or may not be up to quality agreed upon. But the sender has his money and cares very little. The bill, or "traite," finally reaches a bank in Cairo (very often before the arrival of the goods) with instructions, in case of non-payment on presentation, to protest it in Mixed Tribunals and to sell up the trader in case of necessity. The feelings of the Egyptian trader can be better imagined than explained, and, in many cases, to save his name from the disgrace of a protest in the Mixed Tribunals, he pays the bill before he receives the goods representing its value. On the other hand, even if his goods did arrive without any delay, it may easily happen that the trader is for the moment short of hard cash to meet the bill in full. But, Sir, in full it must be paid, or go into the Mixed Courts next morning (very often on the same day). So damaging is this Continental system to the trader, that although only in temporary difficulties for ready cash, it causes such worry that he, in some cases, neglects his business and is brought to ruin; whereas, if he had been trading with British houses, he could never be in such a position.

I can support every word stated above, and in conclusion have no hesitation in saying that it is of use to the trader, and that the so-called credit offered by Continental firms, only helps to bring the trader to ruin and creates a lot of disagreeable work for our banks and the Mixed Tribunals. I shall be glad if any of your readers can contradict one word of what I have stated above, and being hard facts, I hope that the newspapers published in the Arabic language will think it worth while reproducing some of them for the information of the large numbers of their readers who are engaged in trade.

I am, etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Cairo, November 18.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer, & HOTEL COMPANY.
RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO
Three Sailings a-Week.
Agents at Alexandria:
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO., LD.
81, 10, 10/4

EGYPTIAN RESEARCH.

The want of money to carry on the work of the Egyptian Exploration Fund has, we are glad to see, drawn the attention of the London Press to the subject. The Globe, for example, makes the following comments:—

If there is any country which should take a special interest in exploring the buried treasures of Ancient Egypt it is England. It is due to English statesmanship that some of its former prosperity is coming back to the land of the Pharaohs, together with the benefits of modern and Western civilisation. The English people have been learning, under the guidance of able European archaeologists, and with the invaluable help of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, to appreciate the wisdom of the men who built the Pyramids, and to trace the progress achieved on the banks of the Nile through the centuries that have elapsed since the days of the Exodus. And much as we have come to know already, we are doubtless on the brink of still greater discoveries, which may throw unexpected light upon our own Sacred Books, and even on Primitive Christianity itself. The report presented at the annual general meeting of the Fund yesterday, and the explanations offered by Sir John Evans from the chair are full of instruction, and warrant the highest hopes for the future. It is much to have come into possession of a new volume of "Sayings of Jesus," and yet more startling finds may await the continuance of well-directed research. It is disquieting, however, to hear that financially the great enterprise is not prospering. This year's report—the eighteenth since the Fund was instituted—is the most favourable since the work was begun. The fact surely requires only to be generally known to ensure a change for the better. We are told that subscriptions have fallen off from America, because the Americans now prefer to work for themselves; and we have energetic rivals in Europe. To maintain the proud position of England in this matter a considerable expenditure is required, and yet we find that the present outlay is much in excess of the income.

PHOTOGRAPHIE REISER
(REISER & REISER)
SPECIALITY:
Childrens Photos.
High Class Portraits.
ALEXANDRIA: OLD BOUEN STREET.
CAIRO: OPPOSITE OTTOMAN BANK.

ROMA IN REAL LIFE.

Rome, Tuesday.—Every now and then in Italy there is a mysterious tragedy which would make the fortune of a dramatist. Unfortunately for the public which reads, the police too often fail to unravel the mystery.

A case of this kind has just happened in Bologna. The story of one of the two actors, and the only living one, is that she was in bed when her husband's orderly burst into the room exclaiming, "I shall kill you, and then put an end to myself," and while the terrified woman was rushing from the room he committed suicide. The mystery lies in the fact that he had five wounds, four of which were pronounced mortal, and the question at once became, Could they all have been self-inflicted? The experts said no, so the theory was advanced that Signora Battisti had two lovers, the orderly and another, that one or the other had found her with his rival, and the tragedy had ensued. So grave were the doubts, that she was arrested, and was in prison for a month on suspicion, not of murder, but of complicity in man slaughter. Her husband, Captain Battisti, proved a clear alibi. She has been released from prison, and there the question stands, and always will, as she, the only known witness, sticks to her original story.

If she is innocent, which the public seems to think, she is, indeed, a victim of circumstances and the police. Her record is of the best, an affectionate mother, and devoted wife, quiet and home-loving, with no friends to speak of, one who lived for and in her family; but Fate has decreed that she must go through life with the stigma of "want of evidence." After all, Fate is a bad dramatist. On the stage the mystery would have been lifted one way or the other.

CALLARD & BOWSER'S
BUTTER-SCOTCH
(The Celebrated Sweet for Children).
"Really wholesome Confectionery."
his popular English translation can be obtained at:
Mr. CLARKE, Anglo-American Stores, Port Said.
"DEBENTURES."
Messrs. TAYLOR, BOND & CO.,
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UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I lay a thynge"

Ingoldby.

Casting about for a subject for this week's paper, I asked the Editor if he could suggest one. He replied "Write about the moral needs of Alexandria." A reverend gentleman present said that if I did, I should limit my remarks to the office of the *Egyptian Gazette*. Now this would be cruel on my part, seeing that my last week's paper was on religion, and that next week I intend to deal with a very important matter connected with morality, on which I am awaiting fuller information than I at present possess.

The cost of living in Egypt has been the subject of much correspondence in the *Gazette* during the last few months. To a comparatively new comer the question is one of great importance, and in a case where the income is limited, especially so. From personal experience I have not found that the cost of living is so greatly in excess of what it was in London,—indeed, on the average, taking the many things that are cheaper here as against those that are dearer, there does not seem to be much difference in the long run. A great deal depends upon how you go to market—and where—and above all whether you do the buying yourself or leave it to others to do for you.

To prove this I should have to go into details unsuited to this column. But I am quite prepared to substantiate my statements and cannot at all agree with the correspondent who asserted last week that to equalise matters an income three times the amount necessary in England is required in Egypt. 50 per cent more would, I think, be all that is necessary to enable one to live in the same degree of comfort here as in England, while the advantages in the way of climate, opportunity for study of Egyptian manners and customs, as well as the many objects of interest in this wonderful country, are certainly worth some consideration.

Much depends upon the spirit in which one comes to Egypt and the exercise of, to say the least, an impartial and open-to-conviction frame of mind. Too many people just come to Egypt for the sole purpose of making money and getting out of it again as soon as they have effected that purpose. They express by word and action the greatest contempt for the Arab, quite failing to recognise that this is not their country and that as strangers in a foreign land courtesy and consideration should be shown to the native.

If there is one thing more than another that has impressed itself upon both my wife and myself, it is the dignified bearing of the Arab, and it is a matter of every-day remark with us how favourably in the grace of his movements he contrasts with the European. Despite the centuries of oppression that have, in great

measure, if not entirely, caused the Egyptian fellah to be what he is—and, indeed the whole nation to be wanting in the powers to govern themselves (may this power soon come to them!), there is abundant evidence of a nobility of character that only needs encouragement to bring out those qualities that are always associated with true nobility.

And despite my want of knowledge of Arabic, and my consequent inability to converse with Arabs, I experience no other feeling than that of pleasure when in their company. If quick-tempered they are invariably good-tempered when nothing is done to arouse ill-feeling, while their fondness for children and anxiety to prevent their running into any sort of danger, is very noticeable. But the Arab is very intuitive, and is quite capable of repaying scorn with scorn, mistrust with mistrust, dislike with dislike.

England has not yet succeeded in winning the affection of the Arabs. Nor will she do so if Englishmen persist in assuming an attitude of superiority over the natives. The Arab nature is just the one to appreciate kindness, and if judicial advice in the management of affairs of state is only accompanied by philanthropic effort on the part of the many English men and women who have plenty of spare time on their hands in which to do really useful and interesting work, a great step will have been taken towards the object many have at heart,—the upliftment, social and moral, of the Egyptian people.

It would be quite a mistake to suppose that any great and organised movement is necessary in order to achieve this object. It is in little things that great things have their origin. Life is made up of little things,—far more so than many people imagine. As the straw will show from which quarter the wind is blowing, and as the feather will show which way the water is flowing, so the most trivial action will show the spirit by which it is animated. It is, I know, a very difficult matter to overcome prejudices, especially deeply-rooted and long-standing ones, but if the effort is made and rationales can be surmounted, the result will show how desirable an end has been accomplished.

This matter is one on which individual effort is more wanted than a collective one, which would perhaps give as a result great cry and little wool. When personal observation has been brought to bear and needs are seen which collective action can supply (and such needs would soon be found!) then I do not for a moment imagine that Lord and Lady Cromer would hesitate at once to place themselves at the head of a movement designed to cope with existing evils and to bring about necessary social reforms.

T. A.

MAHMOUDIEH CANAL.

INCREASE OF TRAFFIC.

The British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt have received some statistics of the boat traffic on the Mahmoudieh Canal, which entirely justify the expectations of those who advocated the abolition of the lock and bridge tolls, with a view to facilitating navigation and increasing trade.

From the figures received we observe that during the three years preceding the removal of tolls (1898, 1899, and 1900), between two and three thousand boats passed Atfeh lock from each direction annually; in the first year after the abolition of the tolls, the figure sprang from two thousand to eight thousand from each direction, and the increase has continued, till in 1903 the total number of boats that passed Atfeh lock was 23,099, against 4,564 in 1900, the last year that the tolls were in force.

At Kafr Dawar lock the total of 13,724 in 1900 has arisen to 35,732 in 1903.

There has also been a steady increase in the traffic between the Mahmoudieh Canal and the sea for the last three years, since the swing-bridges in the neighbourhood of Minet-el-Bassel have been put into good order. Previous to 1901 these bridges had fallen into such a bad state of repair that they could not be opened, and all direct communication between sea and canal was stopped. In 1903, 2,885 vessels passed from the canal to the sea, and 4,546 in the opposite direction. Of these, 29 were steamers, 1,149 were large sailing boats, 79 were smaller boats, and 6,127 were lighters and barges; the remainder consisting of pumps, dahabieh, lighters, etc.

The water transport would be of far greater use and value if suitable provision could be made for disembarking goods at Cairo. At present the carrying trade of the sailing vessels is severely handicapped by the complete absence of accommodation, especially at those seasons of the year when the river is low and the banks soft and muddy, and it becomes almost impossible to lift heavy weights to the level of the road till the soil has dried. The effect of this disadvantage is to throw a considerable portion of the trade into the hands of the steamboat companies, who possess their own landing-stages. The freight charges on the sailing boats are lower than on the steamers, and with a good landing-stage at Enbabeh the former would probably do a greatly increased business.

We give the total number of vessels passing through the locks for the last six years:—

Year	Atfeh	Kafr-Dawar	from sea.
1898	6,795	12,801	—
1899	8,461	14,104	—
1900	4,564	13,724	—
1901	18,712	21,997	4,018
1902	18,284	27,250	4,888
1903	23,099	35,732	7,481

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Was Alarmingly Afflicted With La Grippe.
Cured by Pe-ru-na.



HON. W. H. PARSONS.

W. H. Parsons is Ex-Senator and Ex-Special Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, also Brigadier-General in Confederate Army. In a recent letter from 925 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., this prominent gentleman says:

"Upon the recommendation of personal friends and many strong testimonials as to the efficacy of Peruna in the treatment of the numerous symptoms of the grippé with which I have been afflicted for four months past, I have been induced to undergo a treatment with this justly celebrated formula. I feel a decided change for the better after using it only one week. It is especially good in rining up the stomach and has had a decided effect upon my appetite. I therefore feel much encouraged that I am on the road to complete restoration."

"My numerous friends in Texas, where I have had the honor to command a brigade of her Veteran Cavalry in a four years' war, may accept this voluntary testimonial to the merits of Peruna as a sense of obligation on my part for its wonderful efficacy."—W. H. Parsons.

There is no remedy in the world that soothes while it stimulates, heals as it meets the conditions produced by la grippe. Peruna is not a purgative, grippé better than the remedy, Peruna, or cathartic, or sedative, or stimulant. Peruna strengthens as it renovates, nor a vegetable or mineral poison. It

A reward of \$10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonial is genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.

For special directions as to one should read "THE ILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
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Pe-ru-na
cures
more
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la grippe
than
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remedies
combined.

reaches the source of all diseases of the mucous membranes by its action on the vaso-motor system of nerves.

Every person who has had la grippe during the last year should take a course of Peruna. No one need expect perfect recovery unless they do so. The grippé has produced catarrhal inflammation of the whole mucous membrane, and good health is impossible until these are restored to a normal condition. This Peruna will do. A great many remedies have been suggested for this condition from time to time, but Peruna appears to be the only remedy that has any substantial value in these cases. It has never failed to give satisfaction during forty years' experience and still occupies the unique position of being the leading (if not the only) specific remedy for the after-effects of la grippe.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the band instruments for the Henry Distin Manufacturing Co., writes the following from 1441 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months, and which left me with catarrh, and several of my friends advised me to try Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed the directions, and can say that it has cured me."—Henry Distin.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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"N° 10" OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

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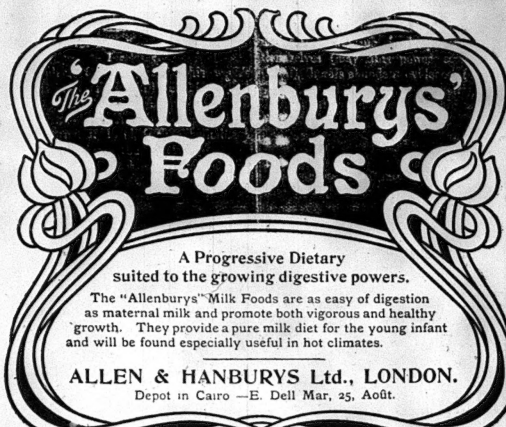
ALEXANDRIA: CASSAR BROTHERS, Marina.
PORT-SAID: WILLS & Co., Eastern Exchange.
CAIRO & SUDAN: A. D. JERONYMIDES, Continental Stores.

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Arrivages 2 jours : balles 121,000
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Pure Shamli	100
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Wells:	50

Avril...	62	—	—	5/40
Tous Soldés							
Déc.-Jan....	R.T.	76	10/40	2	20/40
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Our London Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, November 18.

Once more a fog has shut itself down on London, and unfortunate workers have been compelled to switch on the electric light at ten on a November morning. For three days this week London has been wearing this garment of unlightedness, and Londoners have been groaning in a darkness positively Egyptian. All the time to add insult to injury—the glass has been obstinately high, and any people who have been able to get even a little way out of town and on to higher ground have found sunshine outside the shadow in which we have been groping our metropolitan way.

In some ways I cannot be sorry that Don Carlos saw London yesterday through the medium of one of its own particular fogs. It is not very likely that our Royal visitor is familiar with Kingsley's praise of "the hard grey weather," but the actuality of the thing must have suggested the same reflection to so acute a mind as his, as it did to the famous champion of muscular Christianity. Don Carlos has seen the capital of his ancient ally as it really is during a great part of the winter months, and he will no doubt be led thereby to reflect on that most curious and interesting subject—the effect of climate upon the characteristics of a race.

The evidence taken before the Board of Trade Commissioners at Hull is rapidly disposing of the assertion that any foreign craft was present in the neighbourhood of the trawling fleet when Admiral Rozhdestvensky's gunners opened fire. If there is to be a Russian case at all, it must rest on establishing the possibility of a reasonable mistake with regard to the character of the vessels attacked upon the fateful night of October 21.

Those who are never tired of declaring that the Colonies are hanging back on the question of Fiscal Reform may be asked to explain the great meeting which was held yesterday at Melbourne to advance preferential arrangements with the Mother Country. Resolutions asking Parliament and the Government to take the subject into immediate consideration were carried, after free and open discussion, by large majorities, and the speakers included not only men of high position in the commercial world, but politicians of differing views upon other debated questions.

While it is highly satisfactory from the standpoint of British shipping interests that the Atlantic freight war has come to an end, the restoration of peace brings with it a serious drawback. Owing to the severe cutting of passenger fares during the continuance of hostilities, our indigent alien immigrants were able to pay the reduced rates, and so we had the pleasure of bidding adieu to a largely increased number. That source of relief to the British toiler will now cease operation, and unless some sort of barring out method be applied, it is certain that this too hospitable country will again become the chief reservoir for Continental paupers.

It is all to the good that there should be such a demand for the German translation of Mr. Balfour's address to the British Association that a second edition has become necessary. It may aid in convincing the Germans that thought is not so dead in this country as some of them are accustomed to assume, and that even Philosophy may find a fair home in Cambridge as in the classic groves of Weissenhof.

The last issue of the *London Gazette* happily supplies evidence that the Foreign Office is not impervious to well-grounded remonstrances. For a long time past, the press has considered it a patriotic obligation to point out the vital importance of materially strengthening the British Consulate in Persia. Russia had been systematically employing that method to increase her political influence both at Teheran and in the provinces, and Downing-street remained supine, as if Great Britain had no particular interest in counteracting the subtle manoeuvre. Now, however, the *Gazette* has announced the appointment of six additional Consular officers, including one Consul-General, three Consuls, and two Vice-Consuls. As an instalment of still better things to come, I heartily welcome this new departure in proportioning means to purposes.

On Tuesday the Progressives in the London County Council revived their old scheme for

a tramway along the Embankment to connect the systems which terminate at present at the southern ends of Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges. By seventy-five votes to twenty-seven, the Council decided to promote a Bill for this purpose in Parliament next Session, and in the meantime the unfortunate ratepayers can only wait and hope that the House of Commons, when it meets, will be found in a more reasonable and economical frame of mind than the Council. It is perfectly true that on the Embankment itself a tramway would disorganize the traffic less than in most of our streets, but it would utterly spoil the appearance of that great monument of Victorian engineering, and the confusion which would be created by carrying the lines over the bridges would be almost incalculable.

From a journalistic point of view, the new proprietors of the *Standard* have made an excellent selection in their new editor, Mr. H. A. Gwynne has won his reputation as a special correspondent in many lands for *Reuter's* Agency, and in the *Turco-Greek* war and the South African campaign did some notable work. His qualities as a political director of a party organ are yet to be discovered, but Mr. Gwynne is by this time well accustomed to the feat of adapting himself to his surroundings. I am pleased to see that Mr. Sidney Low remains as literary editor of the paper, as well as one of its leader-writers, and I welcome the retention of Mr. S. H. Jones' services as assistant editor as a just recognition of his valuable services to the *Standard*.

Mr. Alfred Beit and Mr. Werner have followed in the footsteps of Cecil Rhodes, in becoming benefactors to the ancient University of Oxford. In addition to finding the money for Professorship of Colonial History, Messrs. Beit and Werner will also, it is understood, offer a prize in connection with this subject, and give a donation to the Bodleian Library. In order that the new Professor may not be overworked, the princely benefactors have arranged for the appointment of a Sub-Professor. The Rhodes Trustees, it may be mentioned, are to add £200 a year for the next five years to the stipend of the Reader in Pathology.

Once again that semi-sacred institution, the Little-Go, is to be thrown into the melting pot at Cambridge, for the syndicate which was appointed a year ago has just issued its report, and proposes certain radical changes. It is suggested that the examination should be divided into three parts, which need not be taken all at once, though all are compulsory. The first part is to consist of languages, ancient and modern. Candidates must take two languages, one of which must be either Latin or Greek, while the other may be either French or German; but, says the syndicate with grim humour, there will be "no temptation to choose the examination in a modern language as being the easier course." This means that Greek is to be no longer compulsory.

The report that "General" Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, is about to purchase the island of Antiochia from M. Henri Menier, the Parisian chocolate manufacturer, directs the world's attention to one of the most extraordinary real estate transactions of modern times. Ten years ago, says the *New York Tribune*, M. Menier purchased Antiochia for £150,000, and sought to make himself monarch of all he surveyed. Now he has tired of the scheme, which, moreover, did not work satisfactorily, and although he spent nearly £2,000,000 improving this remarkable estate, it is believed that he has sold out, or is about to sell out, to "General" Booth for a fraction of that sum, and that the Salvationists will soon begin to colonise it on a large scale, which he could not succeed in doing.

The rush of new applications for membership of the Stock Exchange has been unparalleled. As the constitution of the House is being radically altered, and it will not be possible henceforward for persons to become members apart from clerks of whom a limited number may be admitted annually at the discretion of the committee—it was only natural that as many as aspired to membership held the requisite qualifications should hurry to anticipate the new rules. As many as 666 names have been put up, this total easily beating the previous record of 477 to 1900-1. Of the aggregate 550 are clerks, who will pay 220 guineas' entrance fee, and 116 are "three-deckers" who will pay 500 guineas. From entrance fees alone the funds of the Stock Exchange will be increased by £205,275, while one year's subscription of 40 guineas will bring in £247,972 more.

Evidently the Alake of Abeokuta has absorbed one idea—that of how to keep Christmas—from his recent visit to this country. Twenty-five cases of plum puddings is the sort of order that fairly takes one's breath away, and suggests that the excellent and progressive ruler intends to give his Court such a Christmas as it never yet beheld. As his message is conducted on the most rigid temperance lines, the mitigating brandy will be absent, and as the plum puddings are to be followed by enormous quantities of crystallised sweets, I can foresee a rather lively Boxing Day for the upper circles in Abeokuta. It is possible to be too English.

A Free, but far from United, church is that at Dalkeith. Two rival clegmen started to preach simultaneously on Sunday. The rector declared he had had to come in through the window, while one of his flock retorted that he was in danger of going out that way. He was prevented reaching the legal authorisation for his position by the harmonious being in the hands of the Opposition, and played fortissimo with all the couplers on. Eventually, three prize fighting worshippers entered the pulpit, and procured peace and decorum by threatening the life of their spiritual pastor and master.

A lamentable crisis has befallen the Earlwood Asylum, which makes provision for the imbecile and the mentally deficient. As a result of the discovery that for 50 years the building had been standing without foundations, and on a clay soil, too, an immediate outlay of £30,000 was necessary to prevent actual collapse.

The following advertisement appears in the "Personal" column of the *New York Herald*:—"A lady of large independent means, who is socially ambitious, can secure presentation at the Court of St. James's, and entrance to the Buckingham Palace set, for self or daughter, under the chaperonage of a lady of title of the highest social power and responsibility. Address Exclusive, 247, Herald."



As Regards Invalid Cookery,

bear in mind that your object is to impart nourishment; invalids are faulty, and their digestive organs weak.

Remembering this, try LEMCO. Besides being very nourishing, Lemco dishes are so delicious and tempting that the faddist invalid relishes them; they are so digestible that the weakest stomach can assimilate them.

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placed on the Pain-Spot wherever it may be, on the Back, on the Chest, Shoulder or Side.

For Influenza, Colds, Coughs, Weak Chests, Weak Backs, Aching Kidneys, Rheumatism, Chill - on the Liver, Asthma, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc.

A remedy of over 50 years' standing. Prescribed by Physicians and sold by Chemists in every part of the civilized world. Guaranteed not to contain Belladonna, Opium, or any poison whatever. Beware of dangerous substitutes.



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118, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. ENGLAND.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.
Head Office: — 3, George Street, Edinburgh.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£1,390,000
CLAIMS PAID	£22,775,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT.
S. J. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo. — HARRY CROOKSHANK PARRA, Deira Branch.
Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.
B. NATHAN & Co.,
Chief Agents for Alexandria.
25191-12-104

THE TSAR'S BERBEREEN.

Coming from the wedding of the Grand Duchess Xenia, we of the Diplomatic Corps (says Mr. Andrew White, in some reminiscences in the *Century* of his St. Petersburg Embassy in 1892-4) found ourselves at the foot of the great staircase at Peterhof in a crush. But just at the side was a large door of plate-glass opening upon an outer gallery communicating with other parts of the palace, and standing guard at this door was one of the Nubians whom I had noticed from time to time at the Winter Palace—an enormous creature, very black, very glossy, with the most brilliant costume possible. I had heard much of these "Nubians" and had been given to understand that they had been brought from Central Africa by special command. At great assemblages in the Imperial palaces, just before the doors were flung open for the entrance of the majesties and their cortège, two great black bands were always to be seen put through the doors, ready to open them in an instant—the hands of two of these negro giants. I had built up quite a structure of romance regarding them, and now found myself in the crush at the foot of the grand staircase near one of them. As I looked up at him he bent down, put his lips to my ear, and said, with deferential compassion, "If you please, sah, wouldn't you like to get out of the crowd, sah, troo dis yere doah, sah?" Whereupon he opened the door, let us through, and then stood at bay against the crowd.

NOTICE TO VISITORS AND RESIDENTS THE SPHINX

APPEARS ON DECEMBER 3rd
Under Entirely New Management

It will contain Original Articles of General Interest, and Important Information for the Guidance of VISITORS TO EGYPT.

Price per Copy P.T. 3.
SUBSCRIPTION For the Season P.T. 30.

All Communications and Subscriptions to be addressed to the EDITOR,
MR. P. P. GRAVES.

And for Advertising Space apply to
MR. W. E. WALTON.

THE SPHINX Offices,
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GRAND HOTEL BONNARD, ALEXANDRIA.
8s. PER DAY, WINE INCLUDED.
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Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—12 words 1 once, P.T. 3; three times, P.T. 10; six times, P.T. 18; 20 words 1 once, P.T. 4; three times, P.T. 12; six times, P.T. 24. For every 10 words or under beyond 10 words: once, P.T. 3; three times, P.T. 4; six times, P.T. 8. All such advertisements must be prepaid, and in this case no insertion whatever will be made. The advertiser is notified. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for some value to be obtained. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted in any address if stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

GARDY'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES (THE ENGLISH DIRECTORY) contains a list of the Manufacturers, Importing, Exporting, and Shipping Firms of Great Britain; also the most important Firms of the Continent of Europe and in Egypt. Alphabetically arranged by branch of business. Price of Book £1.11, post free. Price of Advertisements:—Name, address and 5 lines £1; 1 page £2; 2 pages £3.10; 3 pages £4; half page £2 (including Book), whole page £4 (including Book). A copy of the Book can be seen in the *Exhibition Club* also in *Walley's Bar*, Alexandria. All communications for Alexandria may be addressed to Mr. W. E. Walton, 40 Egyptian Gazette, and to Mr. Simpson, 40 St. James's, Cairo, for *ASADY'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES*.—The best Guide for Hotels and Small Firms under the heading "Recommended Homes." A copy is sent gratis to each First Class Hotel and to each Small Firm advertising in the Guide. 25181-20-8-005

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public advertising sites in Cairo belong to *Visitors & Co.*, Advertising Agents, El-Dokki, El-Dokki, El-Dokki, El-Dokki. Special rates for permanent villages. Moderate terms. Prompt dispatch. 25189

APPLY for French, Italian, Arabic, German, to the Berlitz School, Alexandria (18, Rue de l'Égypte, Copie); Cairo, (Sharia Kasr-el-Nil). Most rapid method. Trial lesson free. Evening classes at Alexandria, P.T. 60 per month. 25090-20-9-0-4

BLACK TYPEWRITERS. No. 59, No. 7411. W. T. Edmunds, 99 Rue Alarabie, Alexandria. Address, Post Office Box 50. 25112-90-0-4

BILLIARD TABLES.—French and English. Second Hand. For Sale. Apply A. & G. Monfermion, Alexandria. 24755-90-0-17

WANTED by a large firm (British) at Alexandria, competent clerk with thorough knowledge of Customs clearing formalities and handling of baggage and merchandise; knowledge of English and Arabic indispensable; remunerative salary £15 per month. Applications, which will be treated as confidential, must state previous experience. Apply, P. O. Box No. 150, Alexandria. 24760-9-0-1

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LESSONS.—English, German, Italian, French, and Latin lessons given by Willy Mangner, Fr. D., at home, or at his residence, Marini House, Parisian, Magraby Street, (Cairo) Boulevard (Cairo). 24759-9-0-1

WANTED experienced Laundry Maid; must understand ironing. English preferred; knowledge of Arabic inappreciable. Apply "Lamdry," Egyptian Gazette. 24760-9-0-1

YOUNG MAN wants position as Clerk; thorough knowledge of shorthand and Typewriting. Address, No. 24, 954 Egyptian Gazette 24954-9-0-3

YOUNG LADY willing to give service on board ship as Companion or Governess in return for passage to England or during a trip up the Nile, Miss Mary Hill, 40 The Cook and Ben. Cairo. 24903-24-0-2



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A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains soft Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

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NEW SEASON'S GOODS ARRIVING

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ORDRE DU JOUR: Rapport du Conseil d'Administration, Approbation des comptes, Election des conseillers.

Les porteurs d'actions devront, pour prendre part à l'assemblée, déposer leurs actions 3 jours au moins avant la réunion dans une des Banques ci-après désignées au Caire ou à Alexandrie.

National Bank of Egypt, Crédit Lyonnais, Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., Banque Impériale Ottomane, Bank of Egypt Ltd., Banque d'Algerie ou au Siège de la Compagnie à Liverpool, 7, Sweeting Street. Alexandrie, le 21 Novembre 1904

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ENGINEERS, STEAM YACHT & LAUNCH BUILDERS. Specialties: S. Devon. Shallow draught steamers. Especially high speeds guaranteed. Small launches suitable for the Nile and Canals. A. & J. MAIN & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. Manufacturers of Fencing, Iron Buildings, &c. For Information Apply to Mr. W. E. KINGSFORD, SHARIA KASR-EL-NIL, CAIRO.

Alexandria General Produce Association BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Vendredi à midi, le 25 Novembre 1904.

Table with 4 main sections: ARRIVAGES, EXPORTATIONS, GRAINES DE COTON, and TOURTEAUX. Each section contains sub-tables for different categories and their respective quantities and prices.

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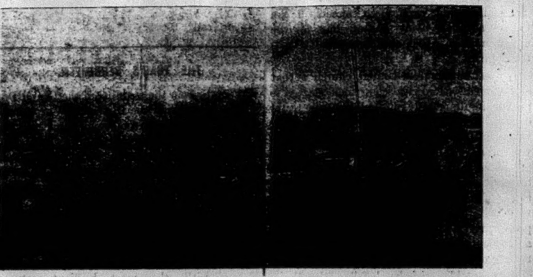
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WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE. Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 28th November, to Sunday, 4th December, 1904.

Large table with columns: COUNTRIES, MAIL PACKETS, ROUTES, DAYS, LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING, and ARRIVALS. It lists various countries and their corresponding mail schedules.

HELOUAN RAILWAY.

Table with columns: MATIN, DEPARTS DE BAB-EL-LOUK, and DEPARTS DE HELOUAN. It shows train departure times for different routes.

BURMAN'S Celebrated CLIPPERS

Advertisement for Burman's Clippers, featuring an illustration of a horse and rider, and text describing the product's quality and availability.

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